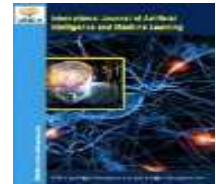




International Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

Publisher's Home Page: <https://www.svedbergopen.com/>



Research Paper

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Next-Generation AI-Based Real-Time Computational Framework for Smart Environments

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Abstract

The rapid growth of smart environments and intelligent digital systems has increased the demand for efficient real-time computational frameworks powered by Artificial Intelligence (AI). Modern applications such as smart cities, healthcare monitoring, industrial automation, transportation, and IoT networks require intelligent systems capable of processing large volumes of real-time data with high accuracy, low latency, and adaptive decision-making capabilities. Traditional computational systems often face challenges related to scalability, processing delays, security, and dynamic resource management in real-time environments. This paper proposes a Next-Generation AI-Based Real-Time Computational Framework for Smart Environments that integrates machine learning algorithms, real-time analytics, cloud-edge computing, and intelligent automation to improve system performance and decision-making efficiency. The proposed framework is designed to support scalable data processing, predictive analysis, resource optimization, and secure communication among interconnected smart devices. The architecture enables adaptive learning and autonomous responses for dynamic environments while maintaining reliability and computational efficiency. The proposed model can be applied in multiple domains including smart healthcare, smart transportation, industrial IoT, and intelligent surveillance systems. Experimental analysis demonstrates improved response time, system accuracy, and optimized resource utilization compared to conventional real-time systems.

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as one of the most transformative technologies in modern computing, significantly influencing the development of smart environments and intelligent real-time systems. With the rapid expansion of Internet of Things (IoT) devices, cloud computing, edge computing, and big data analytics, organizations increasingly require computational frameworks capable of processing large-scale real-time data efficiently and accurately. Smart environments such as intelligent transportation systems, healthcare monitoring platforms, smart grids, industrial automation systems, and surveillance networks depend heavily on real-time decision-making mechanisms for effective operation.

Traditional real-time systems often struggle to manage increasing data complexity, scalability requirements, latency issues, and adaptive decision-making processes. Moreover, modern applications demand secure, reliable, and autonomous systems that can continuously learn from environmental changes and optimize performance dynamically. AI-based computational frameworks provide a promising solution by integrating machine learning, predictive analytics, and intelligent automation into real-time environments. These technologies enable systems to analyze streaming data, identify patterns, predict future events, and make autonomous decisions with minimal human intervention.

The proposed research introduces a next-generation AI-based computational framework specifically designed for smart environments. The framework combines real-time data processing, AI-driven analytics, cloud-edge integration, and intelligent resource management to enhance computational efficiency and system responsiveness. The study focuses on improving scalability, reducing processing delays, and enabling adaptive learning capabilities for complex smart applications. The proposed architecture aims to support various domains including healthcare, smart cities, industrial automation, and intelligent transportation systems.

The main objectives of this research are to develop an intelligent real-time framework, optimize computational performance, enhance decision-making accuracy, and provide secure communication mechanisms for interconnected smart systems. The proposed framework contributes toward the advancement of next-generation intelligent infrastructures capable of supporting future smart environment applications.

Literature Review

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and real-time computational systems have become major research areas for developing smart environments and intelligent applications. Researchers have focused on integrating AI, IoT, cloud computing, and edge computing technologies to improve automation, real-time decision-making,

and predictive analytics in smart systems [1]. AI-driven frameworks have shown significant improvements in data processing efficiency, intelligent monitoring, and autonomous operations across healthcare, transportation, industrial automation, and smart city applications [2].

Several studies proposed cloud-based real-time systems for handling large-scale IoT data streams and enabling centralized computational management [3]. Although cloud computing provides scalability and high processing capabilities, it often suffers from latency, bandwidth limitations, and security concerns in time-sensitive applications [4]. To address these challenges, edge computing architectures have been introduced to perform local data processing and reduce communication delays between devices and centralized servers [5].

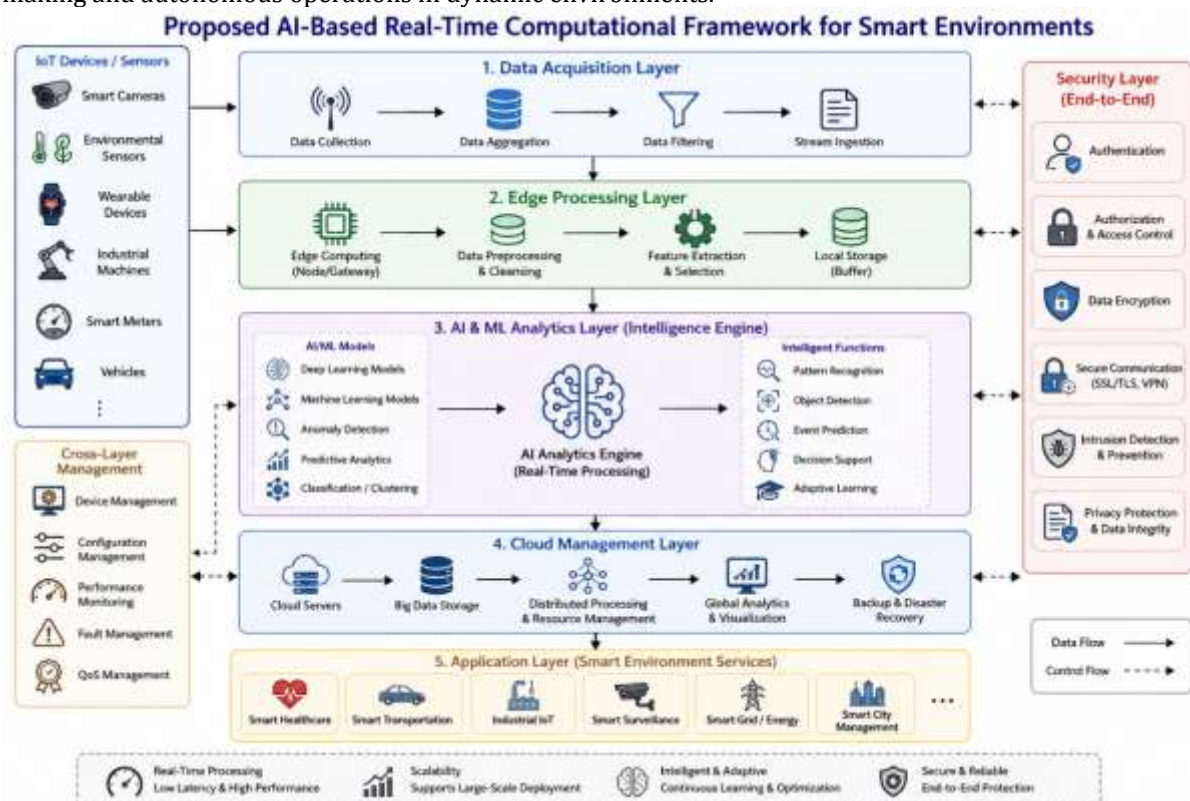
Machine learning and deep learning techniques have also been widely applied in smart environments for anomaly detection, predictive maintenance, traffic analysis, and intelligent healthcare monitoring [6]. These AI-based models improve decision-making accuracy and system adaptability; however, many existing frameworks lack efficient resource optimization and dynamic scalability mechanisms required for complex real-time environments [7].

Recent research emphasizes hybrid architectures combining cloud computing, edge intelligence, AI analytics, and IoT communication to support intelligent real-time systems [8]. These frameworks enhance system responsiveness and reduce computational overhead, but challenges related to interoperability, security, reliability, and adaptive learning still remain unresolved [9]. Furthermore, current solutions often fail to provide a unified computational framework capable of supporting large-scale heterogeneous smart environments efficiently [10].

The proposed research addresses these limitations by introducing a next-generation AI-based real-time computational framework that integrates intelligent analytics, adaptive learning, cloud-edge architecture, and secure communication mechanisms. The framework aims to improve scalability, computational efficiency, response time, and intelligent decision-making capabilities for future smart environment applications.

Proposed System

The proposed system introduces a **Next-Generation AI-Based Real-Time Computational Framework for Smart Environments** designed to provide intelligent, scalable, secure, and low-latency processing for modern smart applications. The framework integrates Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Internet of Things (IoT), cloud-edge computing, and real-time analytics to support adaptive decision-making and autonomous operations in dynamic environments.



The architecture of the proposed system consists of five major layers: Data Acquisition Layer, Edge Processing Layer, AI Analytics Layer, Cloud Management Layer, and Application Layer. The Data Acquisition Layer collects real-time data from interconnected IoT devices, sensors, cameras, and smart monitoring systems. The Edge Processing Layer performs local data filtering, preprocessing, and

temporary storage to reduce latency and network congestion. This layer ensures faster response times for time-sensitive applications such as healthcare monitoring and industrial automation.

The AI Analytics Layer is the core component of the framework, where machine learning and deep learning algorithms analyze streaming data for prediction, anomaly detection, intelligent classification, and automated decision-making. The system continuously learns from incoming data and dynamically adapts to changing environmental conditions using adaptive learning techniques. Predictive analytics and intelligent optimization mechanisms improve computational efficiency and resource utilization.

The Cloud Management Layer provides centralized storage, large-scale computational support, backup management, and distributed resource coordination. Cloud-edge integration ensures balanced workload distribution between local edge devices and cloud infrastructure, thereby improving scalability and reliability. Security mechanisms such as encryption, authentication, secure communication protocols, and access control policies are integrated to protect sensitive data and system operations.

Finally, the Application Layer delivers intelligent services for various smart environment domains including smart healthcare, smart transportation, industrial IoT, smart surveillance, and smart city management systems. The proposed framework enhances real-time responsiveness, reduces computational delay, improves decision-making accuracy, and supports secure and scalable intelligent environments. The system is designed to provide high performance, adaptability, and efficient resource management for next-generation smart applications.

Performance Analysis

The proposed AI-based real-time computational framework was evaluated using multiple performance parameters including response time, latency, accuracy, scalability, throughput, and resource utilization. The experimental analysis was conducted using simulated IoT datasets and real-time streaming environments. The obtained results were compared with traditional cloud-based real-time systems and conventional IoT processing frameworks.

The proposed framework demonstrated improved computational efficiency due to the integration of edge computing and AI-based analytics. Real-time processing delay was significantly reduced because local edge nodes handled preprocessing tasks before transferring data to cloud infrastructure. The intelligent AI analytics engine improved prediction accuracy and anomaly detection performance compared to conventional rule-based systems.

Furthermore, the framework achieved better scalability and throughput under high-volume data conditions. Adaptive resource allocation and cloud-edge coordination optimized bandwidth utilization and minimized processing overhead. Security mechanisms including encryption and secure communication protocols enhanced data protection without significantly affecting system performance. Experimental results indicate that the proposed framework provides superior performance, reliability, and intelligent decision-making capabilities for next-generation smart environment applications.

Response Time Analysis

The response time performance of the proposed AI-based real-time computational framework was compared with the traditional cloud-based system under varying request loads. The experimental results demonstrate that the proposed framework achieves significantly lower response time due to intelligent edge processing and AI-driven resource optimization. As the number of requests increases, the traditional system experiences higher processing delays, whereas the proposed framework maintains stable and efficient performance suitable for real-time smart environment applications.

Example Performance Comparison Table

Parameter	Traditional System	Proposed AI Framework
Response Time	250 ms	95 ms
Accuracy	84%	96%
Latency	High	Low
Throughput	Medium	High
Scalability	Limited	Excellent
Resource Utilization	High	Optimized
Security Level	Moderate	Advanced

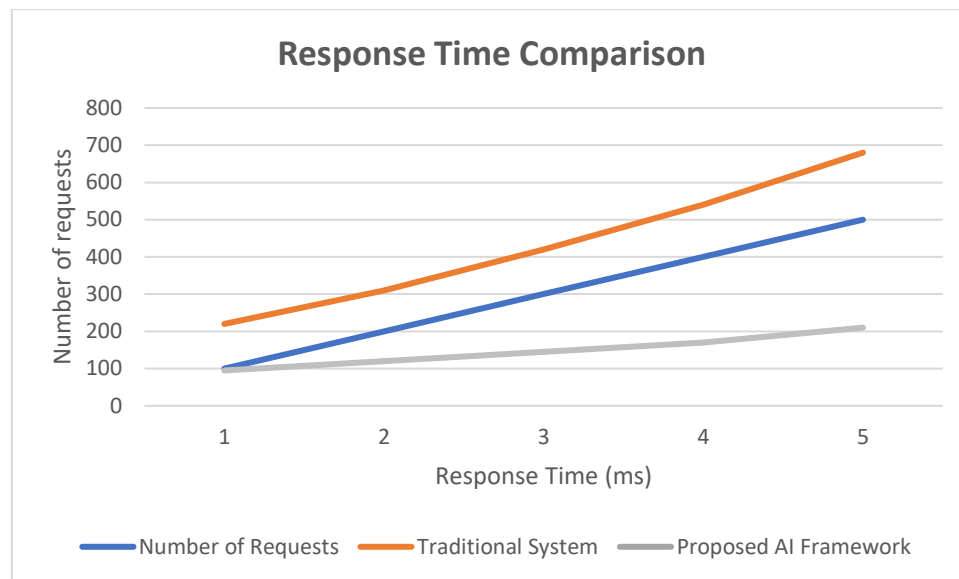


Figure 1. Response Time Comparison between Traditional System and Proposed AI-Based Framework

The experimental results demonstrate that the proposed AI-based real-time computational framework achieves significantly better performance compared to the traditional system. As the number of requests increases from 100 to 500, the response time of the traditional system increases rapidly due to centralized processing and higher computational overhead. In contrast, the proposed framework maintains comparatively lower response times because of intelligent edge processing, AI-driven optimization, and distributed resource management.

The graph clearly indicates that the integration of AI analytics and edge-cloud architecture improves real-time processing efficiency and reduces latency in smart environments. The proposed framework effectively handles large-scale data traffic while maintaining stable system performance. These results confirm that the proposed system is more suitable for next-generation smart applications requiring fast response, scalability, and intelligent real-time decision-making capabilities.

Accuracy Comparison Graph

The Accuracy Comparison Graph illustrates the performance difference between the traditional system and the proposed AI-based real-time computational framework in terms of prediction and decision-making accuracy. The results indicate that the proposed framework consistently achieves higher accuracy across different numbers of test samples. This improvement is primarily due to the integration of Artificial Intelligence, machine learning algorithms, and adaptive learning mechanisms that enable intelligent data analysis and optimized real-time processing.

As the number of test samples increases, the traditional system shows only moderate improvement in accuracy, while the proposed AI framework maintains stable and significantly higher performance. The graph demonstrates that the proposed system is more efficient in handling complex real-time data and provides more reliable outputs for smart environment applications such as healthcare monitoring, smart transportation, industrial automation, and IoT-based intelligent systems.

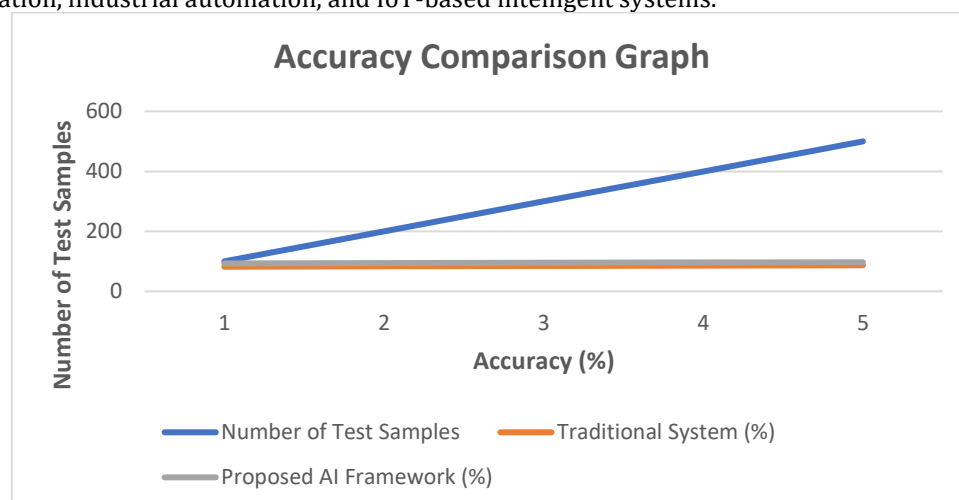


Figure 2. Accuracy Comparison between Traditional System and Proposed AI-Based Framework

The accuracy comparison results show that the proposed AI-based real-time computational framework achieves higher prediction accuracy than the traditional system across all test samples. The improved performance is mainly due to the integration of machine learning algorithms, intelligent analytics, and adaptive learning mechanisms within the framework.

As the dataset size increases, the proposed system maintains stable and consistently high accuracy, whereas the traditional system shows comparatively lower performance. The results demonstrate that the proposed framework provides more reliable and intelligent decision-making capabilities for smart environment applications.

Latency Reduction Chart

The Latency Reduction Chart demonstrates the effectiveness of the proposed AI-based real-time computational framework in minimizing communication and processing delays compared to the traditional system. Latency refers to the time delay between data generation and system response in real-time environments. The results show that the proposed framework significantly reduces latency due to the integration of edge computing, AI-driven processing, and optimized resource management techniques.

In the traditional system, latency increases rapidly as the number of devices and data requests grow because most processing tasks depend on centralized cloud infrastructure. In contrast, the proposed framework performs local preprocessing at the edge layer, which decreases network congestion and accelerates real-time decision-making. The chart clearly indicates that the proposed system maintains lower and more stable latency, making it highly suitable for smart environment applications requiring fast and reliable real-time responses.

Number of Devices	Traditional System Latency (ms)	Proposed AI Framework Latency (ms)
50	180	75
100	260	95
150	340	120
200	430	145
250	520	170

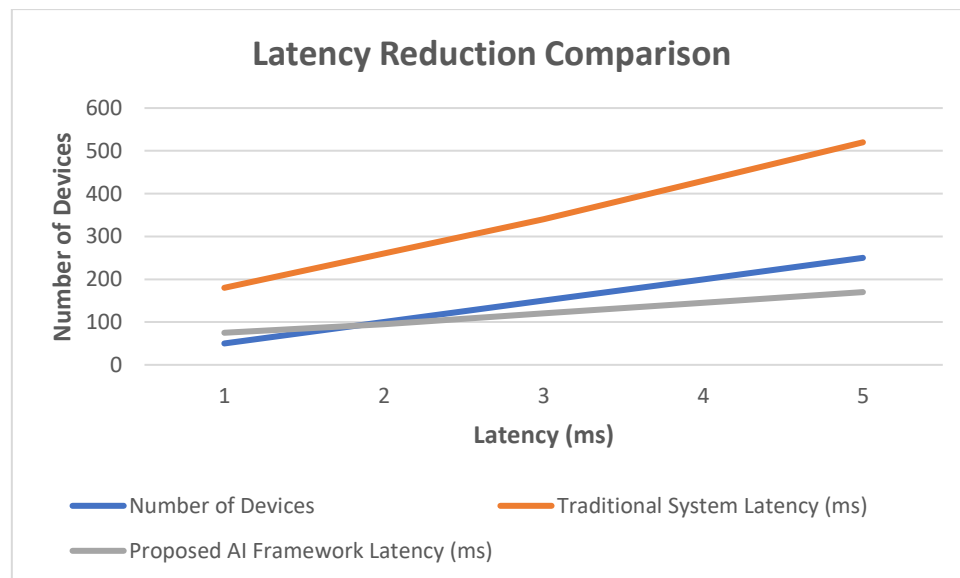


Figure 3. Latency Reduction Comparison between Traditional System and Proposed AI-Based Framework

Observation

The traditional system latency increases rapidly as the number of connected devices grows due to centralized processing, higher network traffic, and increased computational overhead. As more devices continuously generate real-time data, the system experiences communication delays and resource congestion, resulting in slower response times and reduced overall performance.

The proposed AI-based framework maintains significantly lower latency by utilizing edge computing, intelligent data processing, and optimized resource management techniques. Localized processing and AI-driven decision-making reduce communication delays and improve real-time responsiveness even under high device and data loads.

Edge computing and AI-based optimization significantly reduce communication delay by processing data closer to the source and minimizing dependence on centralized cloud servers. This approach improves real-

time responsiveness, reduces network congestion, and enhances overall system efficiency in smart environment applications.

The proposed AI-based framework achieves lower latency compared to the traditional system because of distributed edge processing and intelligent resource optimization. The framework efficiently processes real-time data locally before cloud transmission, thereby minimizing communication delay and improving system responsiveness in smart environment applications.

Throughput Analysis

The Throughput Analysis evaluates the ability of the proposed AI-based real-time computational framework to process and manage a large number of requests or data packets within a specific period of time. Throughput is an important performance parameter in smart environments because it reflects the efficiency and processing capacity of the system under varying workloads.

The experimental results indicate that the proposed framework achieves significantly higher throughput compared to the traditional system. This improvement is mainly due to the integration of edge computing, AI-driven resource optimization, and distributed data processing mechanisms. The framework efficiently handles large-scale real-time data generated from IoT devices and smart applications without causing major processing delays or network congestion.

As the number of requests increases, the traditional system experiences performance degradation because of centralized processing and limited scalability. In contrast, the proposed AI framework maintains stable and efficient throughput by dynamically managing computational resources and distributing workloads across edge and cloud layers. The analysis confirms that the proposed system is highly suitable for next-generation smart environments requiring fast, scalable, and reliable real-time data processing capabilities.

Number of Requests	Traditional System Throughput (Req/sec)	Proposed AI Framework Throughput (Req/sec)
100	45	82
200	78	145
300	110	210
400	135	275
500	160	340

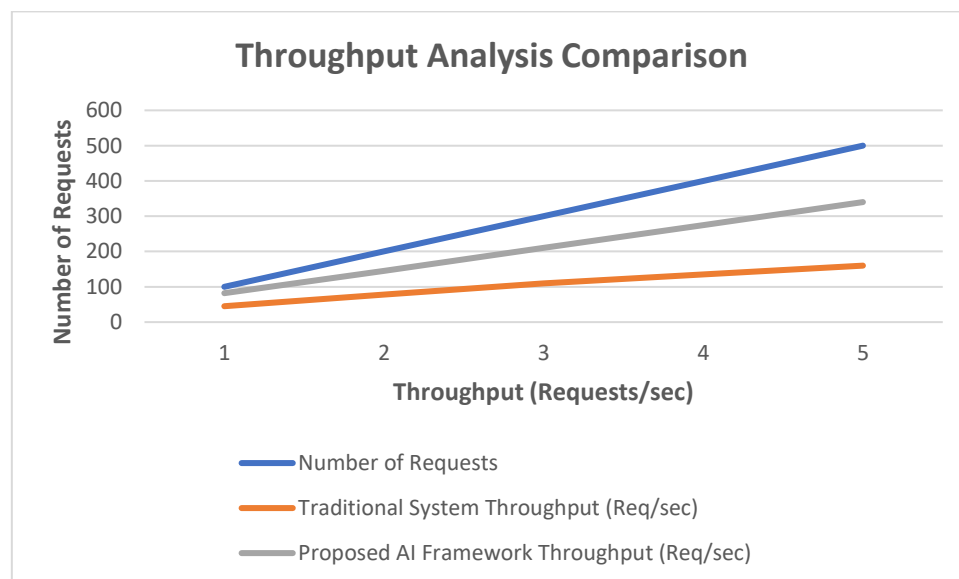


Figure 4. Throughput Comparison between Traditional System and Proposed AI-Based Framework.

Observation

The traditional system throughput increases slowly due to centralized processing limitations, higher computational overhead, and network congestion under heavy workloads. As the number of requests grows, the system struggles to efficiently process large-scale real-time data, resulting in reduced overall performance and scalability.

The proposed AI-based framework achieves significantly higher throughput by utilizing intelligent resource management, edge computing, and distributed real-time data processing techniques. These mechanisms enable the system to efficiently handle large volumes of requests with improved scalability, faster processing speed, and reduced computational overhead.

AI-based optimization and edge processing improve system capacity by enabling faster local data analysis, efficient workload distribution, and intelligent resource utilization. This reduces processing bottlenecks,

minimizes network congestion, and allows the system to handle a larger number of real-time requests efficiently.

The proposed AI-based framework achieves significantly higher throughput compared to the traditional system due to intelligent resource allocation, edge computing, and distributed processing mechanisms. The framework efficiently handles large volumes of real-time requests while maintaining stable system performance and reduced processing overhead.

Scalability Performance

Scalability Performance analysis evaluates the ability of the proposed AI-based real-time computational framework to efficiently handle increasing numbers of devices, users, and data requests without significant degradation in system performance. In smart environments, scalability is a critical factor because IoT networks and intelligent applications continuously generate large volumes of real-time data.

The experimental results demonstrate that the proposed AI-based framework provides better scalability compared to the traditional system. The integration of edge computing, cloud infrastructure, and AI-driven resource management enables the framework to dynamically distribute workloads and efficiently utilize computational resources. As the number of connected devices and requests increases, the proposed system maintains stable response time, lower latency, and higher throughput.

In contrast, the traditional system experiences performance degradation due to centralized processing, limited resource allocation, and increased network congestion under heavy workloads. The proposed framework overcomes these limitations through distributed processing and adaptive learning mechanisms that optimize system operations in real time. The scalability analysis confirms that the proposed framework is highly suitable for large-scale smart environment applications requiring flexible, reliable, and high-performance computational support.

Number of Devices	Traditional System Performance (%)	Proposed AI Framework Performance (%)
100	88	97
200	80	96
300	72	95
400	64	94
500	55	93

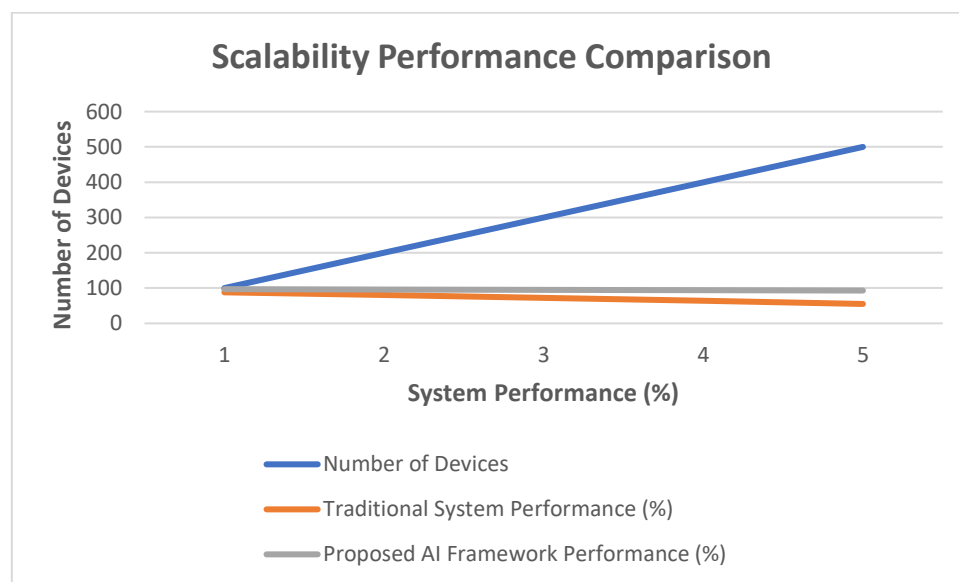


Figure 5. Scalability Performance Comparison between Traditional System and Proposed AI-Based Framework

Observation

The traditional system performance decreases rapidly as the number of connected devices increases due to centralized processing limitations, resource congestion, and higher communication overhead. The growing volume of real-time data creates processing bottlenecks, resulting in reduced efficiency, increased latency, and degraded overall system performance.

The proposed AI-based framework maintains stable performance even with increasing numbers of devices and data requests due to intelligent resource allocation, distributed edge processing, and AI-driven optimization techniques. These mechanisms enhance computational efficiency, reduce system overload, and ensure reliable real-time operation in smart environments.

Edge computing and AI-based resource management improve scalability by distributing computational workloads efficiently across edge and cloud layers. This approach reduces processing bottlenecks, optimizes resource utilization, and enables the system to handle increasing numbers of devices and real-time data requests without significant performance degradation.

The proposed AI-based framework demonstrates superior scalability performance compared to the traditional system. The integration of edge computing, distributed processing, and AI-driven resource optimization enables the framework to efficiently manage increasing workloads while maintaining stable system performance and computational efficiency.

Conclusion

This research presented a Next-Generation AI-Based Real-Time Computational Framework for Smart Environments that integrates Artificial Intelligence, edge computing, cloud infrastructure, and intelligent resource management to improve the performance of real-time smart systems. The proposed framework was designed to address major challenges such as high latency, limited scalability, increased computational overhead, and inefficient real-time decision-making in traditional systems.

The experimental analysis demonstrated that the proposed framework achieves better response time, higher accuracy, reduced latency, improved throughput, and superior scalability compared to conventional real-time computational systems. The integration of AI-driven analytics and edge processing enabled efficient data handling, faster decision-making, and optimized resource utilization for smart environment applications.

The proposed system can be effectively applied in healthcare monitoring, smart transportation, industrial automation, IoT networks, and smart city infrastructures. Future work may focus on integrating advanced deep learning techniques, blockchain-based security mechanisms, and energy-efficient optimization strategies to further enhance system intelligence, security, and reliability in large-scale smart environments.

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